INVENTOR SEARCH

=> fil dgene epfull frfull gbfull genbank inpadocdb patdpafull pctfull uspatfull; d que 131; fil MEDLINE, PASCAL, NTIS, WPIX, PROMT, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, DPCI; d que 18; dup rem 18,131

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L31

L34 4 DUP REM L8 L31 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWER '1' FROM FILE WPIX
ANSWER '2' FROM FILE DPCI

ANSWER '3' FROM FILE EPFULL
ANSWER '4' FROM FILE USPATFULL

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L34 ANSWER 1 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-132860 [13] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-053066 [13]

TITLE: Novel Megasphaera elsdenii, biologically pure rumen bacteria has substantially same 16S ribosomal RNA of M.elsdenii deposited at NCIMB, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK at

accession number NCIMB 41125, for treating

rumenitis

DERWENT CLASS: B04; C06; D13; D16

INVENTOR:

GREYLING B J; HORN C H; KISTNER

A; SMITH A H

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

(AGRI-N) AGRIC RES COUNCIL; (KEMI-N) KEMIRA PHOSPHATES

PTY LTD; (KEMH-C) KEMIRA PHOSPHATES OY

COUNTRY COUNT:

104

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

WO 2004009104 A1 20040129 (200413)* EN 92[3] AU 2003260142 A1 20040209 (200450) EN EP 1523320 A1 20050420 (200527) EN BR 2003012936 A 20050621 (200542) PT CN 1681522 A 20051012 (200612) ZH US 20060257372 A1 20061116 (200677) EN NZ 537695 A 20070126 (200711) EN	PAT	TENT NO	KINI	DATE	WEEK	LА	PG	MAIN	IPC
	AU EP BR CN US	2003260142 1523320 2003012936 1681522 20060257372	A1 A1 A A	20040209 20050420 20050621 20051012 20061116	(200450) (200527) (200542) (200612) (200677)	EN EN PT ZH EN	92 [3]	.	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO KIND	APPLICATION DATE
WO 2004009104 A1 AU 2003260142 A1	
BR 2003012936 A	BR 2003-12936 20030715
CN 1681522 A	CN 2003-821275 20030715
EP 1523320 A1	EP 2003-766052 20030715
EP 1523320 A1	WO 2003-ZA93 20030715
BR 2003012936 A	WO 2003-ZA93 20030715
US 20060257372 A1	WO 2003-ZA93 20030715
US 20060257372 A1	US 2005-521847 20051123
NZ 537695 A	NZ 2003-537695 20030715
NZ 537695 A	WO 2003-ZA93 20030715

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003260142	Al Based on	WO 2004009104 A
EP 1523320	Al Based on	WO 2004009104 A
BR 2003012936	A Based on	WO 2004009104 A
NZ 537695	A Based on	WO 2004009104 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: ZA 2002-5742 20020718

ED 20050528

AB WO 2004009104 A1 UPAB: 20060121

NOVELTY - A biologically pure bacterial culture of Megasphaera elsdenii (I) having substantially the same 16S ribosomal RNA sequence as that of the M.elsdenii strain deposited at NCIMB, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK at a accession number NCIMB 41125, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a composition for facilitating the adaptation of ruminants from a roughage-based diet to a high-energy concentrate-based diet, comprising (I);

(2) a feed-additive (II) for ruminants comprising a carrier and (I);

(3) a veterinary agent for the treatment of ruminal lactic acidosis and prophylacting any one or more disorders chosen from, ruminal lactic acidosis, rumenitis, ruminal lactic acidosis induced laminitis, ruminal lactic acidosis induced laminitis, ruminal lactic acidosis induced bloat and liver abscesses, comprising (I); (4) a preparation for the treating ruminal lactic acidosis and prophylacting any one or more disorders chosen from ruminal lactic acidosis,

rumenitis, ruminal lactic acidosis induced laminitis, ruminal lactic acidosis induced laminitis, ruminal lactic acidosis induced bloat and liver abscesses, comprising inoculum of (I) and a separate sterile anaerobic growth medium, the components of the preparation being disposed in separate chambers of an anaerobic container which are anaerobically connectable to each other, thus to inoculate the growth medium with the culture anaerobically; and (5) isolating (I).

ACTIVITY - None given. MECHANISM OF ACTION - Prevents ruminal lactic acid accumulation. Effect of Megasphaera elsdenii isolates CH4 in preventing ruminal lactic acid accumulation was analyzed as follows. The 12 ruminally-cannulated wether sheep were randomly divided into a treatment and a control group, each comprising six animals. All animals were fed roughage for 21 days. On day 21 they were fasted for 11 hours prior to being offered 1000 g of maize meal/animal and at the same time being dosed intra-ruminally with 300 g of maltose syrup/animal. One hour later all maize not yet consumed by each animal was packed directly into its rumen. Immediately thereafter animals in the treatment group were dosed intra-ruminally with 1x1011 cfu of CH4, while animals in the control group were similarly dosed with cell-free filtrate of CH4 preparation, i.e., CH4-free. Samples of rumen fluid were taken at two-hourly intervals, up to 12 hour post dosing, for determination of rumen lactic acid concentration. On analysis lactic acid concentration in rumen fluid of roughage-fed the sheep suddenly changed and lactic acid concentration (g/1) in CH4 treatment group in different time period after CH4 dosing (hour) at 0, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12 were found to be less than 0.1, 0.3, 0.8, 0.5, 0.4, 0.2 and in control group the concentration is less than 0.1, 1.4, 3.6, 5.2, 6.1, 5.9, respectively. USE - (I) is useful for facilitating the adaptation of ruminants from a roughage-based diet to a high-energy concentrate-based diet, which involves administering (I) to the rumen of the ruminants. (I) is useful for treating ruminal lactic acidosis and prophylacting any one or more disorders chosen from ruminal lactic acidosis, rumenitis, ruminal lactic acidosis induced laminitis, ruminal lactic acidosis induced laminitis, ruminal lactic acidosis induced bloat and liver abscesses, which involves anaerobically administering (I) to the rumen of a ruminant. (I) is useful for achieving any one or more of the following improvements in ruminants namely increased milk production, improved feedlot performance, improved growth rate, decrease in finishing time, lower digestive morbidity and mortality, lower incidence of lactic acidosis and related diseases, improved feed conversion efficiency, decrease in roughage content in feeds, and capability to feed on relatively higher concentrate diets, which involves administering (I) to the rumen of a ruminant, where the culture is administered anaerobically (claimed). ADVANTAGE - (I) has efficient ability to utilize lactate even in the presence of sugars, its resistance to ionophores, its relatively high growth rate, its capability to produce predominantly acetate, and its capability to proliferate at relatively low pH values below 5.0 and as low as 4.5 (claimed). DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the graph representing the growth rates of lactate utilizers at various pH values.

L34 ANSWER 2 OF 4 DPCI COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-132860 [13]

C2004-053066

DOC. NO. CPI: TITLE:

Novel Megasphaera elsdenii, biologically pure rumen bacteria has substantially same 16S ribosomal RNA of M.elsdenii deposited at NCIMB, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK at

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rumenitis.

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INVENTOR(S): GREYLING, B J; HORN, C H; KISTNER, A; SMITH, A H